

# THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1875.

HON. D. A. NUNN was called home from Washington a few days since by the death of his daughter, which occurred on Saturday, the 6th inst.

SENATOR COOPER interviewed on the subject of "A. J.'s" election, said: "It is certainly a great triumph, for he has beaten the strongest men in the State. I ought to know Johnson, for I beat him." That's rich! We would like to hear "A. J." now on Cooper. "My Edmund and Henry."

THE Gallatin Tennessee account, for the defeat of General Bate for the Senate, charges it to John C. Brown. It says:

We have to say that in our opinion, it will be a difficult matter for the friends of Governor Brown to convince the people of Tennessee, and especially the Democracy of Tennessee, that General Bate's nomination is not attributable to their mismanagement, having in view the election of Brown two years hence as the successor of Mr. Cooper.

AMONG the measures pending before the Legislature is one relating to assessments, which promises to be an improvement. Judge East's bill, now pending in the House, provides that there shall be only one assessor of real estate in any county. He is to make assessments for city as well as State, county and railroad purposes, and appoint his own assistants—two for each ward and civil districts.

BROTHER DOAK, of the Clarksville Tobacco Leaf, sticks to it that the election of Andrew Johnson was a Democratic defeat. A correspondent of his paper says:

Mr. Ewing's friends and the eight Radicals can justify Andrew Johnson as their Senator. They elected him, and as he is no Democrat they can divide the honor among themselves of having elected to the United States Senate a renegade who has proven recreant to every trust, and whose presence in the Capitol at Washington will be a libel upon the honor of Tennessee.

THE House of Representatives at Nashville has been engaged on the very difficult task, during the past week, of framing an assessment law. This is one point upon which the public is hard to please. The last Legislature undertook to do something extraordinary on the subject, and succeeded in passing the most universally unpopular law that has been on our statute books for a long time. Our present Solons, seeing the rock upon which their predecessors split, will probably try to avoid it.

OUR READERS can see from the prompt action taken by the Legislature upon the petitions for better roads, forwarded through the Cincinnati's efforts, how much good a proper agitation of such reforms accomplishes. Public sentiment properly directed is all-powerful. The general interest in the subject still continues, and we urge upon our readers everywhere the propriety of preparing and forwarding petitions. Let the ball be kept rolling. Everybody realizes the necessity for better roads, and all that is needed to secure effective petitions is to give the people a chance to sign them. We still have a few blanks left.

ON this (Wednesday) morning the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry meets in this city. It is composed of delegates from all the Granges of the State, and should there be anything like a full attendance, we will have a large number of visitors. We trust that our people will give these visitors a becoming reception. Arrangements should be made for their entertainment in such a manner as to favorably impress them with our city. The hotels, we believe, have agreed to entertain delegates at reduced rates—what reduction we are not prepared to say. Citizens should co-operate together in rendering their stay pleasant and agreeable. It will do no harm. Whatever we may think of the order, all must admit that there are a great many good men in it, and so long as its operations are confined to the subjects contemplated in the constitution of the Patrons, they may accomplish good for the country. But whatever we may think of the order, let us welcome these delegates to our city.

## ABOUT CARING FOR THE INSANE.

On Friday of last week Dr. W. P. Jones, of Nashville, read a very comprehensive paper before the Legislative Committee on Public Charities, on the subject of proper accommodations for the insane of the State, which paper we find published in the *Union and American*. After alluding to some of his own reports while Superintendent of the Asylum located in Davidson county, and also to recommendations of the present incumbent, Dr. Callender, he said:

A few years ago the over-crowding of the insane became a theme for discussion in one of the annual meetings of American Superintendents. My successor concurred with that eminent gentleman, Dr. Thos. S. Kirkbride, and held "that the over-crowding of the insane hospitals is a grievous evil." He spoke "from experience in the matter." He furthermore stated that Tennessee "with a population of a million and a quarter, has but one hospital, and can accommodate scarcely a third of her insane."

Now, I desire to ask, with the deliberate purpose of the General Assembly to have no other hospital? Are you determined that more than two-thirds of the insane in Tennessee shall not be provided for, and that they shall suffer as they suffer now?

I beg you to remember that the hospital in this country, so creditable to the State, and so favorably regarded throughout America, was built by special tax levied upon and paid by all the people of the State, that it has been liberally sustained by the whole people; that it is crowded now to excess; that it would be unjust to admit a larger number; that the voice of experts and resolutions of American Superintendents, are alike opposed to larger institutions than ours, or to overcrowding the insane. And remember that political economy—economy in dollars and cents, to say nothing of humanity, demands that you adequately provide, and in proper localities, for the suffering insane.

The average insane life is twenty years. Few recover who are not kindly and judiciously treated, whereas something like 80 per cent. when promptly submitted to proper treatment are restored. Now will you provide for the restoration of 80 per cent. of your afflicted fellow-citizens that in turn may become producers? Or do you prefer to see insanity confirmed and support each patient in a niggardly way for a period of twenty years? If to facts and arguments it should seem necessary to add importance, and if, indeed, this were more my business than yours, I would with troublesome frequency approach each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, and with pertinacity press the importance of hospital accommodation for all the insane of the State. But we must and do so, that by liberal and benevolent regard for others, we may possibly provide habitations for ourselves. We cannot know what will be our condition to-morrow. We ordinarily pass along and speak confidently of the future, as though we had often traveled and were familiar with the way; whereas, every moment extended, every step taken, is new and hitherto untried. In the consciousness of mental power to-day, let us not strangely forget we have this treasure in earthly vessels and that these vessels, at best, are transient and dissoluble things.

Trusting that you may have the moral courage to do right, and that the blessing of God and those ready to perish may come upon you, I am, etc. W. P. Jones.

Every one must acknowledge the force of what Dr. Jones says. On the question of additional expense in the erection of hospitals or any other purpose, our people are naturally very sensitive. We have a heavy burden to bear in the shape of a public debt, and we should be exceedingly careful how it is increased.

But there is another view of this case, which we, as enlightened Christian people, are not at liberty to ignore. This unfortunate class are entitled to our profoundest sympathy, and demand our protection. Can we say that they shall be left to themselves, and go without proper attention, and give as a reason that we are hard pressed financially? It is a case of urgent necessity; and the question arises, if we can provide for only one-third of these unfortunates, can we not refuse to provide for any of them? We should look at the question from a moral, charitable, Christian-like standpoint, as well as from a financial one.

But aside from the above views of the case, it is not economical to abandon the Asylum already commenced near this place. The appropriation made by the last Legislature was \$75,000. Of this amount the sum of \$19,020.15, has already been expended, and we have no hesitancy in saying judiciously expended. Under the contracts a fair per cent. has been withheld from the contractors for the masonry, excavations, &c., which if the work stops must be paid any way. This would amount to at least three thousand more. Contracts have been made in all, amounting to something near \$35,000. The contractors have prepared for performing the work, and have been at no little expense. A large proportion of the lumber has been got out, and much of it is of a peculiar kind, that it would not be so useful for general purposes. So that upon the whole, it will cost the State about as much to recede as to go forward. We understand that the section commenced will cost about \$112,000 to complete it so as to

accommodate two hundred patients. But if the Legislature is not willing to make an additional appropriation, it should let the appropriation stand that has already been made. With that amount the building can be put up and covered, so that the walls will be preserved until the State is better able to do more. We think this would be the proper course to pursue, even if the financial bearing of the case is the only one looked to; but taking the first view mentioned in connection with this, we think the Legislature should not only not repeal the law granting the appropriation, but should make an additional one necessary to furnish and equip the building ready for the reception of patients.

THERE is a lively war brewing between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Western Union. The latter has had a practical monopoly of the telegraph business, but of late years the former has been rapidly extending its lines and increasing its capital. That notorious stock gambler, Jay Gould, is at the head of the new company. Some idea may be had of the extent of this war from the following statements from a correspondent:

All that the public cares to know is whether the final result will cheapen telegraphy, and whichever method does will probably win the struggle. In the meantime, the young opposition have succeeded in getting possession of the Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio roads and their connections, and as these roads own the poles along their routes, they can exclude the wires of the Western Union, and it is understood they will.

They have also secured the control of the new inventions, by the use of which telegraphy is to be enormously reduced in cost. Among these are the American automatic instrument, Whentons' English automatic machine, and, owing to a misunderstanding which has arisen with the Western Union, the most important of all—the celebrated quadruplex invention which sends at one time two messages each way upon one wire, and which received high praise from Mr. William Orton, the President of the Western Union, in his late report.

IN THE discussion in the Senate over the proposed law to tax the losing party, in civil suits, with the cost of the jury, Senator Jones, arguing in favor of the bill, said:

The speaker cited a case in his own county where the county had been taxed with jury-costs, to the amount of five hundred dollars, where a mule, and a dead mule at that, was the object in controversy. Senator Emmert said there was a large class of people in every community who are eternally going to law, "putting their houses, law-abiding neighbors to an immense cost. Senator Aden opposed the bill, and said that its passage would be a violation of the bill of rights, and that litigants might, with as much justice, be required to pay for the time occupied by the judge in hearing the case.

Senator Hodges favored the bill, and said that a trial by jury could not be had without the services of sheriff, clerks and witnesses, and that if litigants are required to pay for these, they may with equal justice be required to pay jury-costs.

WE are glad to see that Col. Gibson has introduced a resolution directing the Attorney General to take the Torbett issue case to the Supreme Court of the United States, in case it is decided against the State. It will be unjust and wrong to saddle these issues upon our already burdened taxpayers. It was issued for the purpose of carrying on the insurrection against the Government, and used in that way, as everybody knows, though there may be some difficulty in making the proof satisfactory to a court. These issues are all in the hands of brokers and capitalists, and their payment will be an outrage upon the tax-payers.

SENATORS LOGAN and MARYE were rather severe in their strictures upon Attorney-General Heiskell, for his tardiness in not publishing the Supreme Court decisions. In the discussion, it was developed that the reports are three years behind, and the delay is a serious embarrassment to the lawyers. It was also stated that in addition to the salary regularly drawn by the Attorney-General, the State had paid last year to lawyers \$10,000 special fees. By reference to our Nashville special, it will be seen that the subject is to be investigated.

THE Memphis *Advertiser*, a paper that has stood up to Andrew Johnson through all his battles, seems imbued with the idea that Andy's debut in the Senate will be marked by a general stirring up of his enemies. If his sole object should be to settle "old scores," he will not likely accomplish much for the country.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere a letter from Mrs. Dix, in reference to the action of the Legislature in ordering work stopped on the East Tennessee Insane Asylum. This estimable lady, who has given her life to benevolent work, is entitled to be heard on this

subject. It is our opinion that by the time the State settles all damages and closes up its business here, it will find that its economy was very injudicious. There are a hundred ways in which the Legislature could better economize than in this manner.

WHEN THE PRESENT Governor of South Carolina was a candidate for election, he was assailed as a man who had no interest in the peace and welfare of the State because he was a carpet-bagger. Even *Harper's Weekly* questioned his fitness for the place. But now Governor Chamberlain meets with praise all around. *Harper's Weekly* commends him for his fearless discharge of duty and republishes an extract for the Charleston *News* as follows:

"We say once more to Governor Chamberlain that, so long as he maintains his present position, so long as he stands on the high plane of his inaugural address and special message, the honest people of all classes will sustain him and strengthen him, not as Conservatives or as Republicans, but as citizens of South Carolina, having one and the same interests in the present and future of the State."

IN our present Legislature fails to accomplish some much needed reform, it will not be for a want of agitation on that subject. There is scarcely a man in either House that has not some measure of reform over which he broods, and in the accomplishment of which he expects to gain fame and glory. Some of these measures are practical and wise, while others are foolish and absurd. In fact, this subject of "reform" has been talked of until there is very little meaning in it.

The worst class of politicians seize upon and go around prating reform, and actually make it a hobby upon which they manage to ride into position, where they can swindle and prey upon an ever credulous public. It is not always the case that the most genuine honesty is found when honesty is talked about the loudest. On the contrary this much needed trait in human character is found side by side with modesty, and to be known must be seen rather than heard of.

But we do not intend to charge this upon our reformatory Legislature. We intend to give them credit for what they claim to be, until by their acts they convince us that they are otherwise. We wish them God-speed in their professed undertakings, and will wait patiently to see what they do. By the way, their seventy-five days will soon be half gone.

THERE seems to be some interest manifested at Nashville on the subject of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The Nashville correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* takes a special interest in the matter. The *Appeal* has the following paragraph on the subject:

R. T. Wilson, Esq., President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, addressed a letter to Mr. Charles McGehee, who is now in the city, calling the attention of our merchants to the fact that Tom Scott's bill provides railroad connections for other important points on the Mississippi river, but wholly ignores Memphis and Arkansas.

THE NUMBER of failures in Tennessee, in 1874, were ninety-four, and seventy-seven in 1873.

## The Milk in the Cocoa Nut.

The secret of the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature, in favor of Tom Scott's bill for \$70,000 aid for the Texas Pacific road, is thus described by a Washington correspondent:

The effects of a tremendous lobby is seen in the resolutions now being passed by some of the Southern Legislatures. One method of operation has been to induce the State Legislatures to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to vote for this bill. A recent resolution of the Tennessee Legislature is thus explained: A Democratic Representative from Georgia is said to have written four letters to members of the Legislature of his State, urging the passage of a similar resolution there, and the same trick has been played in other Southern States. The explanation of this proceeding is, that there are many timid members who will vote for the bill if they can fall back upon the resolution of the Legislatures of their States. Then, in the case of being held to an account, they can claim that they were carrying out the instructions of the Legislature, and not acting upon their independent judgment. It is said that several skilled lobbyists have charge of this branch of the business, who expect to have resolutions similar to those from Tennessee passed within the next few days, in every Southern State where the Legislature is in session.

## Seventeen Hours of Snow and Hail

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Feb. 10.

There has been seventeen hours of snow and hail here. The body of snow is the deepest that has fallen this winter, and there is a prospect of a tremendous blizzard from the north-west.

## TILTON'S "TRUE STORY."

A Sensation of the Beecher Trial.

The event of last Thursday in the Beecher trial was the production by Everts of the original "True Story" of Tilton, which everybody supposed was lost. The reporter says:

On reassembling, Mr. Everts at once began to prepare the way for the great production of the day, which was the production of a manuscript copy of Tilton's unpublished and supposed to be destroyed.

## "TRUE STORY."

Tilton had testified a day or two ago to the fact that he had recently found in his house a few of the last pages of this document, and these pages had just been delivered over to Mr. Everts, who, holding them in his hands, said:

Q. Now, these are all that you have been able to find that you know of as now in existence. A. It is every scrap.

Q. And there is no copy in any form of any of the rest of it? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Not that you know of? A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Having thus cleared his way, the cross-examiner said:

Q. Mr. Tilton, please listen to what I shall now read you, and say whether you recognize it as the commencement of this (true story). Reading:

"One day last month, when I was in northern New Hampshire, a scandalous publication burst like a cloud over my home in Brooklyn, and shed a sudden shadow on my wife's good name."

Mr. Everts—Do you remember that as the first sentence in your "True Story"? A. I don't remember that precise phraseology, but something of the kind. I can't positively swear to these exact words.

It was immediately seen that Everts actually had a written copy of the "true story" in his possession. We were amazed. This document, which was written by Tilton some three years ago, and kept as a secret paper, though privately shown by its author to a number of persons, purported to be a veracious history of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, its origin, development and falsehoods. Mr. Tilton had testified that he had not seen the document for two years, and that last year his wife told him she had destroyed it, yet here it evidently was. The probability of course is that Mrs. Tilton, instead of destroying it, had kept it in her possession as a defense, and that when she left her home last fall she took it with her, but that in doing so she overlooked some of the pages which Tilton found after her departure.

Everybody, including Tilton himself and his counsel, were startled to find that the thing was still in existence. Everts went on reading the narrative sentence by sentence, and at the end of each sentence he asked witness if he had written it or if he recognized it.

Mr. Tilton often answered in a doubtful way: was often unable to swear to the authenticity of sentences, but nearly always admitted that he believed them to be correct in substance. After a number of sentences had been read, Tilton's counsel made a hard effort to keep out the remainder, but Judge Nelson decided otherwise, and it was all got in.

At one point there was a break in the document, a part of it being missing, but those parts of importance to the defense were all in their possession. It turned out to be an elaborate history of his troubles with Bowen and Beecher, and seemed to be written in methodical detail for the purpose of showing the entire innocence of both Mrs. Tilton and Beecher. It ended with the written and solemn denial by both these parties of all the charges made against them.

It would be useless for me to attempt the condensation of a document which is sure to be universally read.

## Tilton's First Separation From His Wife.

In the examination on the 10th inst., in the Beecher trial, a correspondent says:

A slight allusion in regard to Tilton's brief separation from his wife in November, 1870, and the means he took to get her back. On leaving his house he took her child and went to her mother's. Tilton asked for her to visit his office, and she did so. When she was absent from her mother's, Tilton sent a woman there with a peremptory order to carry his child to his house, and as this business was carried out, Mrs. Tilton soon returned home. The point of the cross-examination was to show that Tilton induced his wife to leave her mother to call at his office, and then abducted their child during her absence to compel his mother to return home. During this painful exposure of Mrs. Tilton's flight from home to her mother's house, and of the device alleged to have been employed to enforce her return, Mrs. Tilton wrote continuously on a piece of paper, which was afterward passed to Tracy. One of the curious features of the trial is the frequency with which Mrs. Tilton prompts her husband's cross-examiner.

As a witness Tilton is less satisfactory to his own counsel, and much more easy to be dealt with on cross-examination by the defense than Moulton was. It has been a tedious, dragging, long winded day. There have been largely sensational incidents, or surprising developments; there has been but little lucidity on the part of the counsel or witness, and none of those rasping passages which generally make us laugh as much as the funny ones. But Everts made many subtle and sinuous attempts to involve the witness in contradictions, and to confuse him in all sorts of ways.

## A Suggestive Letter from the Philanthropist, Mrs. Dix.

The following letter was received by a prominent physician in Nashville:

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.  
 DEAR SIR—I have just received a letter stating the strange fact that a bill has been introduced into your Legislature, ordering the sale of the property lately purchased for the erection of a hospital for insane persons, near Knoxville, in East Tennessee. Is this so, and is it also intended that no second and third hospital shall be established in your State? I am amazed and anxious for information.  
 D. L. DIX.

## LOUISIANA.

The Piquette's Regrets for the Failure to Compromise.

[Special to the Republicans.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The *Piquette* to-day reviews the adjustment question, denouncing those who opposed it from selfish motives. It claims that the Wheeler proposition is preferable, as it was specific, bore evidence of good faith, and provided how it could be carried into effect.

It asserts that no person could consistently insist upon the last proposition made by the caucus in preference to the Wheeler one, except on the theory that the Democratic members did not intend to act in good faith. The *Piquette* further says that several Conservative witnesses testified that Kellogg was elected in 1872.

In a Conservative caucus a proposition to arrange terms with the Hahn party failed of obtaining a second. A resolution to adjourn, subject to the call of Willie Austin, promise not to unite with the Hahn party individually, was tabled. The caucus then went into secret session.

## The Coming Issue.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 15.]

Mr. Carpenter referred, with much earnestness, to the approaching Presidential campaign, of which the canvass next autumn would be but the preliminary skirmish. He is of those who believe that the issues in that campaign will relate largely to the South and to questions growing out of the war. We are sorry to say that there are only too many indications that in this opinion Mr. Carpenter is correct. The Democrats have for the past three or four years declared that such issues were dead, and we do not doubt that the better men among them heartily wish that their declarations might come true. But the Democratic leaders would like to run with the hare and stay with the hounds.

They are trying to allay natural apprehensions in the North by the assurance that the war questions will never be disturbed, while they are courting in every way the support of that portion of the Southern people which is bound by interest and prejudice to re-awaken those questions. A policy of this character is never safe. It is sure to betray the party which adopts it into commitments from which no leaders can free it. It is all very well for the Conservative Northern Democrats to say that the Constitution as it is shall be respected if they are entrusted with power; but it is a question for the people to consider carefully whether that pledge can be redeemed.

## Preparations for War in Europe.

[From the Saturday Review.]

When the system of universal conscription, lately established in Russia, has borne its full fruits, the total nominal strength of the Russian army is calculated at 3,300,000 men. This is half a million in excess of the German force, but the vast extent of the Russian dominions must always make it more difficult to concentrate Russian than German armies; and for the present Russia has not enough officers to supply the requirements of so vast an army. The German army is, therefore, and must for some time remain, the first army in the world. The arming of the greater powers has, however, made it necessary that the lesser powers should follow in their wake, and not only Austria and Italy, but smaller States, like Sweden, Belgium and Switzerland, are doing their best to make their armies efficient. Spain exhausts itself in raising armies to fight each other, and Turkey exhausts itself in raising an army which it is not allowed to use. Europe may therefore be said to be in arms from one end to the other, although there is no immediate prospect or assignable cause of war.

## Monetary Effects of the Whisky Tax.

To say that the consumer pays the tax on spirits, and therefore, is as much a burden on all as on those central districts of the interior or West, where most of the distilling is done, does not tell the whole truth. The payment of this enormous tax in the first instance, by the distiller, makes him carry the financial burden until it is distributed. To require the distilling business of the West to use forty or fifty millions of dollars of additional capital, because of the tax, is a very heavy burden on this manufacture; and this financial necessity draws so much loanable capital from all other business and thus keeps up a general monetary pressure. And therefore, every increase of this enormous tax increases the general monetary pressure on all kinds of business in the West.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

## Who Was It?

The Nashville *Union and American* describing the scenes at one of the late Mardi Gras balls in Nashville says:

"One law-maker especially, the *Union and American* man, noticed sitting in a retired corner, beside a maid with flowing hair and fragile form. And as they thus sat, the senatorial arm was observed to be resting on the seat immediately behind his companion, though its owner was probably unaware of this fact, as he seemed to be buried in deep thought. No doubt he was studying up some deep measure of relief for his down-trodden, tax-ridden constituency, and was entirely unconscious of the surroundings. Let us hope so; for his wife, miles away in the mountains, certainly was."

## Spanish Intrigues.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who has apparently had exceptional opportunities for knowing the intrigues of the Spanish Bourbons in Paris, says he was told by Queen Isabella, three months ago, that the "cost had been enormous, but the result would be apparent before the winter had passed." It took \$1,000,000 to convert Serrano, and the Queen said to have spent in all about \$3,000,000. To raise this sum she has had recourse to every possible expedient, even to selling her jewels and lace. The Duc de Montpensier also loaned \$1,000,000 to Don Carlos, in hope to further the claims of his wife to the throne, and there is general rejoicing in French circles that he has lost it outright. Montpensier has also secured the love letters of the queen mother, having bribed Don Francois d'Assis, her ex-husband, to steal them for the reward of a valuable diamond. By this infamous means he expects, it is supposed, to overthrow Alfonso's legitimacy.